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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
A Very Large Paper, for the Country,
is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
At the low price of TWO DOLLARS perannum, in advance.

## THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices.

"THE AMERICAN IN PARIS, by Jules Janin."-This professes to be a description of Paris as it would strike an intelligent and literary foreigner. The author has chosen an American for some reason, we know not what. At all events, he would be a clever American who would give us such a book on Paris. There is a raciness as well as finish in the style that is charming, while Paris. ian life is unfolded with a master hand. The principal events and characters of the recent history of the city from the bloody revolution down are touched with consummate skill while ' the three days' of July and the brilliant fetes and illuminations of a Parisian summer are sketched to the life. Here and there, too, are thrown in delineations of individual characters that stand for classes, while over all are thrown the charm of a culivated mind. Burgess, Stringer & Co., 222 Broadway.

GIBBON'S ROME .- The first volume of the Harpers' edition of this work, edited by MILMAN and published by the Harpers, is now completed by the issue of No. IV. The whole will be comprised in fifteen numbers at twenty-five cents

TT GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for February contains contributions from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Francis J. Grund, Judge Conrad, W. H. C. Hosmer, J. K. Paulding and others. It contains two fine engravings and is a valuable number. Graham & Christy.

THE COVENANT and Official Magazine of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

This number contains a long and well told story entitled 'The Thirteenth, a Tale of Doom,' and several other articles in prose and verse .-For sale at Odd Fellows Library, National Hall, 31 Canal-st. by J. H. Gibbs.

THE ENGLISH SPELLER, by David Price .- This is a new Spelling Book, containing more words than the old ones and having some improvements which we think would facilitate the child in acquiring the elements of reading. Among other things he places directly the monosyllabical words into which those very monosyllabic enter as component parts. This tends both to render the word easier to commit and fasten it firmer in the memory. 130 Fulton-street.

"HINTS ON ETIQUETTE and the Usages of Society, with a Glance at Bad Habits: By Chas. WM. DAY," has been published in a beautiful volume by A. V. Blake.

The Parlor Magazine for this week sustains the character of the former numbers, and presents a fair selection of readable articles.

We have been shown a pamphlet entitled "IMPROVEMENT," relating to the prevalence and treatment of chronic maladies, addressed to the community at large. We are told it has been published for gratuitous distribution, by benevolent individuals, with the view of calling attention to the first symptoms of dangerous maladies: such as consumption, fits, insanity, curvature of the spine and nervous complaints-disfirst stages by simple remedies, that may be prepared and administered by the sufferer or his friends. The pamphlet can be had gratis at Mrs. King's Book-store, No. 141 Fulton-street.

Stop the 'Nuisance.' To the Editor of The Tribune:

Will the Editors of The Tribune lend their aid is abolishing a most foul nuisance of long standing in this city? No other city in the Union, and probably no other in the world, would permit its shipping and its inhabitants to be annoyed in the same manner when a remedy is so easy of application, and when its application would not only promote the comfort of the citizens generally, but also cause a positive reduction of their expenses, in the first instance, as well as in the various articles of living obtained from the cultivation of the soil in the vi-

It is not generally known to the citizens that there is annually over twenty-five thousand cart loads, or 750,000 cubic feet of filth from privies and cesspools, thrown into the rivers and slips around this City! Yet it is even so, as you will ascertain by referring to a communication from our late able City Inspector, Dr. J. H. GRISCOM, a copy of which is sent herewith, in which it is estimated, and on good authority, that one-half of that quantity is solid material, and stands to that amount to fill up the slips and harbor. Whereas, by a simple prohibition of depositing this filth in the rivers, the city would be saved the expense of removing it mainly from the slips-the shipping and business men about the piers would be relieved from a great annovance, and Agriculture would be immensely benefited by its conversion into a valuable fertilizer, which would enable those who remove it to reduce their charges, and thus all parties would be benefitted and no one mjured.

If you will look through Dr. Griscom's commu mication I think you will find facts enough to warrant you in calling attention to the subject-if so, and the people desire information in relation to the mode of performing a similar service, I will furnish it for the benefit of those who would lend a hand to abolish the foul practice of depositing it in the rivers, and especially in the vicinity of the Markets !

In Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore it would cost a man his horse and cart to be caught throwing the contents of a sink into the rivers-why then is allowed here, where the nuisance is so much greater and where a different course would promote the comfort and economy of all? Will you ask the

The Coal Carts-How to Abate a Nuisance. Mr. Editor: Are we to have for ever the abomination of these noisy Coal Carts that go about with this horrid clangor of ringing bells and bars of iron? If the citizens would abate the nuisance, let them simply refuse to buy of these ONE THAT HAS EARS.

N. B. Wiff the city Editors please insert?

Junius Tracts .- Notice to German and French Papers -In consequence of repeated applications for leave to man and French papers, notice is hereby given that on application, post paid, the publishers of the Tracts are authorized to grant leave to the publishers of any German or French pa-Per in the United States to translate and publish in their columns such parts of the Junius Tracts as they may desire to lay before their readers. It is sufficient to say, that this course

is prescribed by the statute. Whig papers are requested to publish this notice for the information of all concerned.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1844. GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1844. VOL. III. NO. 245.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. ROM THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18. In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. J. Brown of Pa. offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall for a colonization meeting this

Mr. Black of Ga. objected furiously, saving that they were as bad as Abolitionists. After a delay for want of a quorum, the rules were suspended-Yeas 129, Navs 47, and the resolution was received and adopted.

Mr. Paterson's resolution calling on the Postmaster General as to the number of drop and free letters, the mail matter transmitted through other channels, &c., again came up. Mr. Hopkins Chairman of the Post Office Committee) exhibited the Postmaster General's circular to the Deputy Postmasters in October, and the document of facts recorded in reply (which was to be aid before the Senate in answer to its call) and opposed the resolution as entirely unnecessary.— Mr. Paterson then modified the resolution to call for a synopsis of this document; and the report. as giving rise to debate, was laid over.

The report of the Select Committee on the rules of the House again came up. Mr. Corn of Ga. concluded his speech in favor of the 21st rule, and intended principally to influence Northern Locos, who have heretofore gone with the South for the rule. If in order to relieve themselves from the false issue that had been raised about the right of petition, they now abandoned the rule and adopted one receiving the petitions and laying them on the table, they would be told by the Abolitionists that that was not sufficient, and would be forced step by step to allow the reading, reference, report, discussion, and action on these in the same manner as other petitions. One extreme or the other must be taken; there was no neutral ground. He urged them, unprepared as they were, to take the other extreme, to reconsider their decision and resume and mainain their former position in support of the rule.

Mr. Hudson, with his usual plainness and cogency of reasoning, opposed the 21st rule, contending in reply to Mr. RHETT and others that it was a violation of the constitutional right of pctition. The gentleman in a pamphlet to the peoole had complained that the freedom of speech and been annihilated by the hour rule, while he maintained that the right of petition (which was guarantied by the same clause and in the same terms of the Constitution) was fulfilled by a brief statement of the contents and then the refusal to receive the petition! The right of petition involved the reception, reference, consideration, and action, and was not satisfied (as held by Mr. Beardsley) by mere reception and then laying on the table.

Mr. Beardsley found it necessary again to explain his position. He held not that the mere reception and laying on the table was all that was required by the right of petition: the petitions should be considered; if the House had fully made up their minds, they might lay them on the table; and it was as truly a consideration of them as if they occupied months in discussion.

Mr. Hupson claimed for these petitions the same course of treatment as for others. He contended for "exclusive legislation"-for all legislative powers-for the full and unqualified power of Congress over Slavery in the District. He referred to the acts of almost all the State Legislatures and to some of their Constitutions -certain of the latter (i. e. that of Mis.) containing a provision against the abolition of Slavery by its Legislatures, thus acknowledging directly Slavery to be a legitimate subject for legislation; to the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Va. a few years ago, to restrain Congress from abolishing Slavery here, except by the consent of Md. and Va.; to the debates in the Va. Convention which adopted the Constitution, it being opposed on this very ground by Patrick Henry and others, and urged on the same ground by Madison there and in the Federalist; to the eases which are said to be easily removed in their abolition of the Stave Trade by Congress in 1808; to the concordant opinions of all American Statesmen, &c. &c., to show that Slavery was a legitimate subject of legislation; and this being proved, it followed that Congress had power to abolish it or not as they chose in the District and in the territories. He pretended not that they had any thing to do with it in the States. He referred to the deeds of cession, in which, notwithstanding the oft-repeated contrary declaration, there were no tenutations on the subect of Slavery; and replied to the question whether Va. and Md. would have made the cession, had they supposed Slavery would have been abolished, saving that they made the cession with their eyes open, that with limitations in the deeds, the District could not have been constitutionally received; that they were moving towards its abolition in their own boundaries, and probably anticipated it here, &c. &c. Before he concluded, the morning hour expired, and

the subject went over. Several communications were laid before the House; among which was one from the President with reference to the North Western boundary ine, stating that from time to time it has been aid before them, except for the last few months. which on account of the expected arrival of an ambassador on that subject, he deems inexpedient to communicate now; also, from the Topographical Bureau, a report of the survey of the Hudson above and below Albany.

Mr. GILMER asked leave to introduce his bill to provide for the public printing and to separate the patronage of the Government from the publie press. Objected by Mr. REDING.

The subject of the Western waters was further discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Union,—a resolution to terminate the debate on Saturday at 2 o'clock, having been adopted.

By. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., launching out somewhat into the subject of the Tariff, Polities, &c. until adjournment.

In SENATE, the report from the Post Master General (alluded to above) was received.

After presentation of petitions and some private business, the subject of Mr. McDuffie's Tariff bill with Mr. Evans's (Chairman of the Finance Committee) report thereon adverse to the constitutionality of its originating in the Senate (as being a revenue bill,) came up.

Mr. King raised the point of order that the report being adverse, the bill must according to the usual mode of proceeding first be acted on and then the report.

Mr. Evans said the object of the Committee in the report was to have the Senate determine upon its jurisdiction, in the case. They had not gone into the merits of the bill at all.

Mr. King finally waived his point of order. Mr. Evans then briefly sustained the report. arguing that this, being a bill to raise revenue, came directly within the letter as well as the spirit of the prohibition of the Constitution. He ranslate parts of the" Junius Tracts" and print them in Ger- referred to the precedents to show that such bills had always originated with the House, the power having been uniformly denied to the Senate. In the case of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, which had been generally considered as originating in the Senate, it had been laid on the table by the Senate, and the bill which had passed and become a law was one which originated in the House (although the same in its previsions as Mr. Clay's,

and in fact the same bill.) In the only other parallel case, that of a Treasury Note Bill, a similar course had been pursued. The framers of the Constitution had seemed to consider it of much importance that all moneys bill should originate with their immediate Representatives ; and under the Constitution as they had transmit-

ted it to her, he thought the Senate had no power

to act on this bill. Mr. Huntington (a member of the Commitee) entertained views mainly similar to those of Mr. Evans, and enforced them with his usual

Mr. WOODBURY (also of the Committee) opposed the report, contending mainly on the ground that this bill, not providing for an increase of duies, did not in fact come within the spirit of the prohibition-for their jurisdiction over the bills,

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he should peak to-morrow on both the report and the merts of the bill; and the Senate adjourned. Argus.

FRIDAY January 19. IN SENATE, Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolutions: Resolved. That the bill entitled " A bill to revive the act of

odity the existing duties upon foreign imports, in conformi-with its provisions," is a bill "for raising revenue," with the meaning of the 7th section of the 1st article of the Con itution, and cannot therefore originate in the Senate.

Resolved. That it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. McDuffie addressed the Senate in a long speech, approving Mr. Clay's course in the Com-

promise Act, and passed an eulogy on his conduct on that occasion, but condemning his views on the Tariff of 1842. He thought manufactures did not need this Tariff, and if they did, it was injurious, &c. Mr. Evans followed him in a few remarks, saying that the discussion of the topic at present would have a disastrous effect on the country, when a motion was made to adjourn till Monday, and passed.

House of Representatives .- Reports from with the motion that the memorial of Nahum nternational copyright, be printed.

The "Rules" then came up, and Mr. Hupson oncluded his remarks of the day before. He contended that this discussion, instead of being violation of the constitution, was contemplated by the framers of it. He was followed by Mr. SAUNDERS, in a lengthy speech, who endeavoured to prove that the 21st Rule was both right and expedient-when the morning hour having expired, the discussion was cut short.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to establish a miform time for holding elections for members of the House of Representatives and of Electors of President and Vice President for all the States of the Union.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and rdered to be printed.

The improvement of the Western Waters then came up, and Mr. Weller of Ohio having the floor, shoved the question under discussion entire. v aside, and commenced a brutal attack on Mr. STEWART of Penn. He stated that Mr. Stewart had declared that Mr. VAN BUREN directed his Secretary to withhold his estimates of the Cumcerland Road, and that was falsehood No. 1, and he added, turning to Mr. S., I fasten it on your brow. Mr. S. rose to explain, but Mr. W. would not yield the floor, and continued. Mr. S. said he had not made the statement, as he was not one of Mr. V. B.'s cabinet and could not know what

Mr. Weller thanked God that he had not been member of it; but if he knew nothing about he matter he should not have told such a lie.

He said that Mr. S. could not speak an hour without every word being a falsehood. Refusing to hear any explanations, he went on to what he called falsehood No. 2.

He then pretended to quote Mr. Stewart's words respecting Mr. Clay's views, and called them Falschood No. 3-and, turning to Mr. S., said, Take that hand. Then, launching off to the Tariff, he misquoted Mr. S. again, and called it Falsehood No. 4. Again misstating Mr. S.'s remarks on the Report of the Treasury, he called them Falsehood No. 5.

Amid great excitement, Mr. STEWART rose and asked to explain.

No, sir, replied Mr. Weller; he has made the harges, they are untrue-let him wear the brand. STEWART-(Coolly)-Well, sir, the gentleman loes not affect me with his personalities, so much is he does himself. (Much sensation.)

Weller-I don't care what the gentleman says now, sir. If he chooses to put in his pocket all I have said of him up to this time, he's beneath my notice now. (Great sensation and excitement all over the House.)

STEWART-Well, sir, I shall not bandy epihets with the gentleman, and if he chooses to ontinue them he had better go into the fish market and bandy them with the fishwomen. (Immense excitement.)

Here the CHAIR interposed, when Mr. W. re. sumed his excited and abusive harangue, and moted what he termed falsehood No. 6. Amid confusion, excitement, and interruptions, he raved on, "I have made out, said he, 8 distinct falsenoods," and turning fiercely to Mr. Stewart cried "Take the brand upon your forehead !-Let it stick there for all time! Go to your mas. ter (referring to Mr.Clay) who has hissed you on."

Cries of order, order, rang over the House, and the Chair said it could not allow these personalities. Great confusion prevailed for a time, when the crazy member from Ohio proceeded. After uttering a few sentences, his hour closed and he

Mr. BRINKERHOFF got the floor, and after speak ing a few minutes fainted away. The Committee rose, and the House, in the midst of great excitement, adjourned.

COPY of a letter from a POSTMASTER, dated STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19, 1843. Mr. ISAAC BUTTS.

Dear Sir: I have just received 3 doz. of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry through Messrs. Harnden's Express, for which I recoded it, and I think, for a country village, I shall make arge sales of it. I have already sold some of it, which I understand is doing wonders, especially to a gentleman who has used all the advertised medicines for liver complain and conumption. He has had a severe cough for a year and a half, which nothing could check for any length of time, until he ommenced taking "Wistar's Balsam," and although he has taken bat a part of one bottle still his cough has almost eninely left him. He had taken 15 nottles of "Buchan'

Very Respectfully, &c.
A. M. MERRICK, P. M. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" s the greatest medical discovery of the day. It cures all flections of the lungs and liver after physicians can do be note. Asthma of 10 or 12 years standing we will warrant to CURE of greatly relieve. CAUTION.—Imitations of this wonderful remedy are

Inngarian Balsam of Life" with little or no benefit.

orniging up in all parts of the country, called by various aimes, as "Syrup of Wild Cherry," Balsam of Elecampane vild Cherry, "&c., besides numerous others. Our recommendmedicines whose ment will not be resorted to to pulm off her articles for the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, herefore we say be contious and get the medicine that URES. Sold only at 125 Fulton steet, corner of Nassan, ew York; Dexter, Albany; Gorham, New Haven; E. W. W. Harden, E. W. 1998. Bull, Hartford.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells, at wholesale and retail by 096W OSBORN & LITTLE, 33 Fulton-st. MUFFS! MUFFS!—FURS.—A good assort.
In ment of Muffs and Fur-Trimming, at the lowest market price—for sale at

J. H. MONARQUE'S,

223 Bowery.

CKATES.—A full assortment of Skates, strap-ped and unstrapped, at wholesale and retail by 0\$BORN & LITTLE, 33 Fulton-st

New-York Legislature.

In Senate, Friday, Jan. 19
Select Committee on the subject of the Fees of Surrogates
-Messrs, Porter, Wright and Foster.
Select Committee on the subject of authorising Thomsonin physicians to collect fees for their services—Messrs, Scott, Jackus and Clark. Backus and Clark.

Mr. RHOADES, from the Select Committee, reported a joint resolution, requesting our Representatives in congress to endeavor to procure the

passage of a law continuing pensions to the wid.

ows of revolutionary pensioners. Mr. R. also introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to non-resident and absconding debtors.

The following resolution offered by Mr. HARD, was laid on the table until to-morrow :

Was faild off the table until to-morrow:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That the mortgages given by the inhabitants of this State to the Commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping," passed April 4, 1857, be extended Five years from the first day of "ictober, 1844, at ne election of the mortgagors, on their paying promptly the aterest on said mortgages as therein provided.

was resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Corning in the chair, when Mr. PUTNAM resumed his remarks on the origin of the State debt. but without concluding gave way to a motion that the committee rise and report.

The bill to make the District Attorney, of Chenango county, a salaried officer, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. CLARK in the chair, and after some discussion between Messrs. RHOADES, JOHNSON, FAULKNER and FOSTER, a motion that the committee rise, report and go into Executive session, prevailed. Adjourned.

In Assembly, several petitions were presented and referred, among which was one by Mr. WHIPPLE from the tenants of the Manor of Rensellaerwyck in the county of Rensellaer, for relief. which he moved to refer to a select committee.

Mr. PALMER moved its reference to a committee consisting of the members from Albany and Rensselaer counties-saying that it was a subject in which the people of the two oounties were Committees were received, among which was deeply interested, and that their representatives one from the Select Committee on copyrights, no doubt were better acquainted with the subject than other members, and were more familiar with to send a command of dragoons to the Witche. Copen, of Boston, Massachusetts, in relation to the wishes and views of their constituents on the subject.

After a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. WHIPPLE, WARREN, LEE, SEYMOUR, SHAW, HUL. BURD, and others, participated, Mr. PALMER's motion prevailed, 71 to 49.

Mr. Linn presented a petition to give voters at town elections control of licenses.

After the presentation of several bills, a communication was received from the Governor transmitting the proceedings of the Reform Convention held at the Capitol in November last, which was referred to a Select Committee. Also, the report of the Directors of the Institution for the Blind-referred to the Committee on Colleges, &c. and ordered printed.

The bill to cede certain lands in Black Rock to the U. States was then passed.

Mr. Lee gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of the City of Buffalo so as to make the Clerk and some other officers elective by the People.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, passed a bill to establish a ferry between Nutton Hook and Coxsackie; also bills to amend the charter of Clintonville and Oswego. Adjourned.

THE JUNIUS TRACTS.

No. I. THE TEST; or Parties Tried by their Acts. No. II. THE CURRENCY. No. IV. LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

No. V. POLITICAL V.

No. VI. DEMOCRACY.

These little pamphlets are working infinite good to the Whig cause, and we observe with pleasure that they are becoming the standard publications among our party."

[New Orleans Bee. No. V. POLITICAL ABOLITION.

The Junius Tracts are becoming the standard Whis ublications for the present campaign."
[Lexington Express, Missouri. This Series of Political Tracts, from the well known author of "The Crasis of the Country," in 1810, uniform in size and price, is published and for sale at the Tribune Office, New-York, at \$2.50 cents a bundred copies, or \$30 a thou-

sand. Orders from any part of the Union supplied with despatch. Remittances by mail, post paid or free, at the risk of the proprietor and publishers. None sent out out on commis-Orders must be accompanied with the cash.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers for the Author.

CLAY SONG BOOK.

The National Clay Minstrel and True Whig's Pocket Companion, for the Posidential Canvass of 1814. Price 124 cents; \$1.00 per dozen, for sale at the office of The Tribane.

NEW CLAY MINSTREL. The Clay Minstrel: or, National Songster, to which is prefixed a Sketen of the Life, Public Services, and Character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littel, President of the

Character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littel, President of the Clay Club of Germantown, Pa.

Advertisement to the First Edition.

"It occurred to the Editor of the Ministret, that a publication upon the plan of that now offered to the public would be acceptable, and might be useful at the present juncture; and finding that his design was approved by friends whose political experience gave increased value to their opinions, he prepared the brief and unpretending Sketch that follows, of the life of Mr. Clay. He takes pleasure in stating that he is much indebted to the researches of Mr. Prentice and of Mr. E. Sargest, whose comprehensive and interesting hogosphies are alike creditable to their talents and worthy of their subject; and all whose curiosity may be sharpened and excited by the imperfect glimpses of the illustrious Statesman, afforded through the following pages, will find in them more full and circumstantis! information than could be embraced within the narrow limits and unambitious design of this publication. From their works, and from such other public sources as were immediately at hand, the torch of the Editor has received its feeble light, and he holds it aloft in the hope that it creditable to their talents and worthy of their subjec ceived its feetie it int, and be holds it aloft in the hope that is also may be instrumental, although in humble degree, in said tering the mists of prejudice with which ignorance and party rage have so long enveloped the subject but which, even now are gradually rising and rolling awar beneath the influence of revealing light, and of that "truth which is mighty and will

The Songs are by various authors. Some of them have been written expressly for the Minstrel; others have been gleaned from the public journals, and other publications of the day.

J. S. L.

e dev. Germantown, Oct. 1842 For sale at the Tribune office. Price 25 cents single cony,

S2 per dozen. TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

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All kinds of Job Printing, such as mphlers.

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Promptly executed at the Office of the Tribune, No. 160 Nassau street—opposite the Park.

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Rare Chance for a Printer!-The interest A practical printer or an editor of a cash palit to their interest to see to this. d27 1m The Whig Almanac, for 1844, may be

obtained from our Agents, J. B. STEEL & Co. New-Orleans, and William B. Moore & Co. Cincinnati. Price \$1 per Pine st. third story. Open from 10 to 12 A. M. Information therfully given The Constitution given. jylo tf

To Health, Quiet, and Comfort.—The Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, New-York, proffers advantages to strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rately offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and any to strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are tarely offered. It is eligibly located e.g. a clean and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in the immodate vicinity of the principal steamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best Vegetables and Fruitz that can be procured, excluding entirely Animai Food and stimulants of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to sender Boarders confortable. Shower Baths free. Remember, 63 Barelay-treet.

German Almanacs! A large supply of German Almanacs for sale at the office of he New York Tribune. Price 374 cents per dozen.

This Almanac is printed in the German language, in the smal style and size of German Almanacs, and contains, in addition to the usual variety of reading matter, articles of creat interest to Germans connected with the Industry and Labor of the country, and on the importance of Protection to the Mechanics and Workingman of the United States against English competition

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 866.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, Dec. 30. Return of Gov. Butler's Expedition from the Prairies.

A correspondent, one who accompanied the expedition, writes us from Fort Washita on the Sth instant, that the Governor and a portion of the party had returned. He says that of all the Indians, the Comanches are the most peculiar and interesting. For their primitive character. original manners, customs, superstitions and other peculiarities, most distinguished.

The Texan commissioners did not attend which was by no means gratifying to Governor

All the tribes were present but the Witchetaws and Kioways. Governor B, with the aid of Mr. Stanley the artist, constructed a kind of badge, which he gave to each of the tribes, as a passport which delighted the Indians and formed a link that will be most effectual.

Upon the arrival of Gov. Butler at Cache Creek, he met deputations from all the border tribes, ex-The consideration of the Governor's Message cept the Kioways and Witchetaws-viz: the Comanches, Tuwockonies, Wacos, Keechies, Caddoes, Anarchoes and Ionies. No treaty was made, but an agreement of peace and amity was entered into.

The Kioways and Witchetaws were said to be at war with the Comanches, and were located about eighty miles from Cache Creek, preparing to make a descent upon the Comanches.

The Governor despatched three runners (a De laware, a Cherokee and a white man) who were good hunters, and who knew the country well, and directed them to travel about eighty miles up Red River, to notify any of the tribes that they should see to attend the council; he instructed them not to be absent more than seven days, and in the event of any accident that might happen to prevent their return in the given time, they were to send one of the r party back to his camp. Some twelve days had lapsed and no account of the runners had reached him; he departed, and arrived at Fort Washita on the 17th inst., when he applied to the commanding officer at that post taw towns to search for the runners; and if they were murdered to punish the murderers. It is feared, and not without cause, that these Indians murdered the runners for being the friends of the

Comanches, their enemies. The mission of Gov. Butler to these border tribes may have a beneficial result; but a visit from a squadron of dragoons would accomplish

CREEK ANNUTTY .- The annuity of 1843 will e paid the Creeks on next Friday.

THE CHOCTAW ANNUTTY .- The following statement shows the manner in which the annuity for 1843 is paid, a different manner from that of any other tribe located South. The chiefs receive a per capita amount like that of the common warriors, women and children; and the whole is paid out to the heads of families, or to individuals.

Mu shu-la-tubbe district, 2,251 souls ....\$6,866-11 Paid out by act of General Council for

national purposes 7,000 00
Appropriated for school at Fort Coffee ....3,000 00 \$48,000 00 Next year, instead of \$3,000, will be appropriated \$18,000, from their annuity, in addition to a

school fund of \$8,500, expended in the nation and besides, they are now having 40 youths educated at different colleges in the United States. About an average of \$3 per head for every man woman and child in the nation. FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION .- A correspond

ent writes us from Bayou Menard, Cherokee Nation, that things are pretty quiet, and traveling safe in the Nation; and also that a deputation among whom Wild Cat, Mi-ca-no-py, Rev. John Douglas Bemo, &c. (Seminoles) have gone up to Chouteau's old trading establishment, and if they are pleased with the country, they say they will gather up their scattered bands, and loafers, and

Elt is to be hoped that they will be pleased, for Thave reason to believe that a large portion of the Cherokees will be pleased to get rid of them. There are from 800 to 1000 in this Nation, who do little or no good for themselves or any one else. Co-a-coo-che and his party still infest the cane-brake below Fort Gibson, and Alligator, the waters of Pecan Creek.

MURDER IN THE CHEROKEE NATION .-- A mur der was committed at Bayou Menard on the 23d inst. Richard Radeliff killed his wife, by beating her until she died. Ratcliff states that she was thrown from her horse; but he was seen beating her. A post mortem examination was made by Surgeon R. H. Cooledge-he reports that she came to her death from the blows inflict. ed, and other mal-treatment. Ratcliff is in chains at his own house, awaiting his trial.

## SIXTEENTH EDITION. Revised and Corrected. The Whig Almanac for the year 1844.

This valuable Register of Political events is now

eady. It contains the usual Calendars and Astro-

nomical calculations, made for every meridian from Maine to Louisiana. A List of the Government Ex ecutive officers of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. with their Salanes; a complete List of the Members of the present United States Senate and House of Representatives arranged according to their respective States, and the politics of each Member designated; History of the Tariff; Past and Present Tariffs; Comparative specific duties, as imposed by the acts of 1316, 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842; THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, being the entire law on that subject as it finally passed Congress on the 30th day of August, 1842: (this document alone is worth more than the entire cost of the Almanac) A National Bank, with Extracts from Mr. McDuffie's Report; PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUS-TRY-ITS EXPEDIENCY AND NECESSITY, BY THE HON. CHARLES HUDSON OF Mass. This valuable and useful Essay occupies 14 pages. Its facts, illustrations and doctrines ought to be understood by every citizen who takes an interest in the cause of American Industry and the prosperity of the people of the United States; Extracts from Mr. Clay's Speech on the Public Lands. These extracts occupy several pages, and are sufficient to give a general view of this interesting subject. Anecdotes of Politics and Politicians, never before published. ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congressional Districts and Counties. These Returns are the fullest and most complete which have ever been published. They were prepared at great labor and at considerable expense expressly for the Whig Almanac. They will be constantly referred to during the coming year, as they show not only the returns for the present year but also those of 1840; Times of solding Elections in each of the States; Popular Vote for Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison in 1336 and in 1340: The number of Electors of each State in 1340, and the number to which each State is entitled in 1844; Tables of the Population, Debts. Governors and Chief Justices of the several States Anecdotes of Mr. Clay, John Q. Adams, Col. John-

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are draft of water temps about 3 feet 8 inches, which fact alone inches her doubly valuable, as she will be able to cross the bar at the lowest tides. Her speed is good, her cabins airy and spacious, her furniture being all new, makes the New-Jersey, as a Passage Boat, one of the most desirable on the Hudson.—Terms Cash is city funds. It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves previous to the day of A few advertisements will be inserted if handed in on or before Tuesday of each week. Price fifty cents for a square of

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